



**DRUGS MISUSE AMONG CHILDREN:
MEASURING THE LEVEL OF PARENTS' AWARENESS ON
THEIR CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE**

By

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Thesis submitted to the School of Undergraduates,
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Requirement for the Degree of Mass Communication in Public Relations

JULY 2019

ABSTRACT

A survey was carried out to gather information on knowledge, attitudes and awareness of parents on children in relation to drug misuse matters. The respondents were selected through purposive sampling method. Significantly, parents are aware of reasons why drug addicts find it difficult to change their habits, mainly lacking motivation to stop taking drugs and that drug addicts do not have the power to control themselves. There was an agreement that unfulfilled needs such as 'not being respected or recognised for ones capabilities' and 'not being loved or treated fairly by parents', were among causes of drug abuse. This study referred to Social Bonding Theory as its reference to compare the results of the findings with the existing theory. Meanwhile, based on Raosoft Calculator software, since the population size of the study is 8.15 million, hence 90% level of confidence was used to describe the amount of uncertainty the researcher can tolerate. The response distribution is 70% whereby it is the probability distribution of the response (target) variable. Thus, as calculated in the software, the recommended sample size is 228 respondents. In this study, the researcher managed to gather 242 respondents in order to identify the level of awareness of parents on their children's behavioural change. The R^2 obtained = 0.401 defines that 40.1% of the amount of variance in the awareness of parents can be explained by the independent variables.

KEY TERMS

Drug, substance misuse, awareness, friends, drug misuse, parental behaviour, social bonding theory

ABSTRAK

Satu kaji selidik telah dijalankan untuk mengumpul maklumat mengenai pengetahuan, sikap dan kesedaran ibu bapa terhadap kanak-kanak berhubung dengan perkara-perkara penyalahgunaan dadah. Responden dipilih melalui kaedah pensampelan *purposive*. Secara ketara, ibu bapa menyedari sebab-sebab mengapa penagih dadah sukar untuk mengubah tabiat mereka, terutamanya kurang motivasi untuk berhenti mengambil dadah dan penagih dadah tidak mempunyai kuasa untuk mengawal diri mereka. Terdapat persetujuan bahawa keperluan yang tidak dipenuhi seperti 'tidak dihormati atau diiktiraf untuk keupayaan' dan 'tidak disayangi atau diperlakukan secara adil oleh ibu bapa', adalah antara punca penyalahgunaan dadah. Kajian ini merujuk kepada Teori Ikatan Sosial sebagai rujukannya untuk membandingkan hasil penemuan dengan teori yang telah sedia ada. Sementara itu, berdasarkan perisian Kalkulator Raosoft, kerana saiz populasi kajiannya adalah 8.15 juta, maka tahap keyakinan 90% digunakan untuk menggambarkan jumlah ketidakpastian yang boleh diterima oleh penyelidik. Pengagihan tindak balas adalah 70% di mana ia adalah taburan kebarangkalian pembolehubah tindak balas (sasaran). Oleh itu, seperti yang dikira dalam perisian tersebut, saiz sampel yang dicadangkan ialah 228 responden. Dalam kajian ini, penyelidik berjaya mengumpulkan 242 responden untuk mengenal pasti tahap kesedaran ibu bapa terhadap perubahan tingkah laku anak-anak mereka. R^2 yang diperoleh = 0.401 mendefinisikan bahawa 40.1% daripada jumlah varians dalam kesedaran ibu bapa dapat dijelaskan oleh pembolehubah bebas.

KATA KUNCI

Dadah, penyalahgunaan bahan, kesedaran, kawan, penyalahgunaan dadah, tingkah laku ibu bapa, teori ikatan sosial

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

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